

tolen on Monday 16th October. **WANTED** a House of

ROBERTS' (DAVID) VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, NUBIA, SYRIA, IDUMEA, and ARABIA; consisting of 350 prints from drawings made on the spot, executed in the first style of Lithography by Louis Haghe, with Historical Descriptions by Dr. Ouseley (published at 1 guinea).—The undersigned will undertake to import the above work, handsomely bound, in half morocco, gilt leaves, for 25 guineas.

NEW WORK, by the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—*Funny Memories of Foreign Lands*, by Mrs. Brown. 2 vols., with engravings. W. B. FIDDLINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, George-street.

COX have just received the following New Books from
England, viz. :-

1st vol. of Illustrated News	
Ditto Punch	
Ditto Family Friend	
Ditto Hogg's Instructor	
Ditto Household News	
(The above also in Paris.)	
Agents and Authors.	

Graham's Jordan and the Rhine
 Nicolson's Jesuits
 St. John's Purple Tint
 Plurality of Worlds
 Jay's Final Discourses
 Granville on Sudden Death
 Towne's Sunny Memories
 Pardo's City of the Sultan

WAUGH AND COX,
Booksellers and Stationers, 354, George-street.
BISHOP'S RESTAURANT, open from 7 a.m. till

B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer, 34, Bathurst street West. General repairs and jobbing, furnace work, whitewashing, colouring, &c. Terms moderate.

MR. S. FRANK (from Franck, Brothers, and Co., Geneva), intending to proceed per next Overland Mail to England, France, Belgium, and Germany, and return to the colony soon after the Paris Exhibition, is prepared to take indentured apprentices for all classes of English and continental goods.

REMOVAL.—The office of Mr. Spencer, Solicitor, has been removed to 41, Elizabeth-street.

To all who require bargains, come to Surrey House, South Head-road, Merrett, ex Wiltshire, will give you your money's worth for your money.

Bought for cash alone, therefore bought cheaply. Will be sold for cash alone, therefore sold cheaply.

Wiltshire's Stock will be on sale on the premises, Surrey House, South Head-road, on SATURDAY next, and will continue until

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD may be had every morning, at Messrs. MEERET'S, Surry House, South Head Road. AND CASH ADVERTISEMENTS will be received up to five o'clock in the evening.

PALE BURTON ALE, just landed, in first-rate condition, on sale by **ROBINSON & CO.** 11, Market Street.

PHAETON.—An elegant cab phaeton, with polished shafts.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Hunter-street.

IRON HOUSES, made by Robertson and Lister, on sale by
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Hunter-street.

ROOFING.—Galvanised iron, of various gauges
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Hunter-street.

SCHMIDT'S celebrated fire-proof Iron Safes, with
patent Bramah locks, secret springs, &c.—Just received, of
Andrew, three of the above valuable safes, suitable for bankers,
public companies, merchants, &c. **EDWARD SALAMON.**

STRONG **D**IAMOND **S**UITS.—Brockton.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—ADELAIDE HOUSE
New Buildings, 219, George-street.
This establishment is allowed to possess the largest and choicest variety of English, French, and colonial manufactured boots and shoes in the colony.

The proprietor importing direct from the best London and Parisian Houses, and the goods being all manufactured under the personal superintendence of a thoroughly competent agent, well acquainted with the wants of the colony, is enabled to supply the Colonies at a superior make, at very much reduced prices.

In the gentleman's superior department, the best materials, talent, and workmanship employ, and the best desiderata of cheapness and excellence maintained. The kind and unobscured taste with which every article is executed, is the advantage of the

is sufficient to guarantee certain satisfaction.
Note the Address—E. VICKERY,
Adelaide House, New Buildings, 210, George-street.

BRICKS.—30,000 for sale. Apply to W. NIXON
and CO., Union Wharf, Sussex-street.

BRICKS.—Now landing, ex Andrew, 40,000 red
bricks. EDWARD HALL, 245, George-street.

CHINA MATTING.—Messrs. **GEORGE CHISHOLM** and CO. have just received, by Whampoa, from China, a splendid assortment of China Matting, of the best quality, in every width, the above having been carefully selected for them by their agent in Canton. Carpet and General Draper. Establishment, 130 (late 253), Pitt-street.

EVERY FAMILY should possess one of Meinig's Galvanic Electro Generators, constructed to be worn on the body; a very easy and happy cure for severe headache, tooth

EX COUNTRY OF SEAFIELD.—Double and single barrel fowling pieces, &c., on sale. ISAAC REEVE.

FEATHERS, Russian Downa, purified by steam in small bags of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, to suit private parties. **JAME & BARR**, Pitt-street North.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Velvet, pile carpets, rich patterns
Tapestry d'iton, ditto.

Crowley's mo-ale rugs
Just opened and ready for inspection.
DAVID JONES and CO.

NEW MILLINERY and LILLIPUTIAN WARE
HOUSE, 43, Pitt-street, between King and Hunter-streets.
—MRS STORRY has on sale a large assortment of mourning bon-
nets, ditto brides', ditto coloured, silk, satin, &c., &c., all in the

RILEY ESTATE.—Allotments in this estate for sale upon the usual credit. Apply to W. M. CLARK, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

SEWED MUSLINS.—The undersigned has for Sale a finely assorted inv-ice of book collars, embroidered handkerchiefs, habits, chemisettes, &c., from John Robertson and Son, Glasgow.—JAMES BARR, Pitt-street North.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, 2½ lbs. guaranteed, on
Sale, by D. S. WARREN and CO., 109, George-street,
TO SHIPPERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—This
establishment offers unusual advantages, as from the mag-
nitude of the stock the very largest orders can be executed at the
shortest notice.

**TO PARTIES SEEKING SOUND AND PROFIT-
ABLE INVESTMENTS.**
Land, city, and suburban
Houses, *&c.* *&c.* *&c.*

WINCHES AND SMALL COPPERS.—Now landing, ex Royal Lily, double and single action winches and cooks' coppers, for coasters, MITCHELL and CO.

WASHINGTON, five shillings per dozen. Address
Mrs. COLLINS, Riley Estate, Riley-street, in one of Mr.
Ch'penda's houses.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Pressed Tumblers
Soda Water: ditto

Wine Glasses.
To Earthenware Dealers, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by
auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms,
on FRIDAY, the 27th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 casks pressed tumblers
5 ditto wine glasses
5 ditto soda water tumblers

Terms at sale.



CAVALRY, ITS HISTORY AND TACTICS.

A VERY reasonable little work under the above title has just been given to the world by Captain L. E. Nolan. The author is well known in military circles as having served with considerable distinction in various quarters of the globe. The book is scarcely a work upon tactics, for, in the case of cavalry, in Captain Nolan's opinion, there are not capable of being reduced to set rules. What is wanted is to have man and horse in the most efficient condition for action at any moment their services may be required. Let this be done, and let a body of cavalry be placed under the charge of a competent cavalry officer, and the result to be obtained would be something very different from anything yet seen in warfare, according to the conviction of the writer of the present book.

The common opinion has been that cavalry acting against infantry in squares must incur certain defeat. Such has never been our own idea. We have seen a runaway horse dash through a closed turnpike gate—we have seen what horses have accomplished in the hunting-field against banks of earth topped with paling, quickset, and other fences. The animal in such cases was beyond control. It was not sensible of any nervous pulsation or tremor in the rider's fingers. It went straight on, without fear, without nerves, like a cannon-ball. From the evidence of our own senses, we are inclined to believe that a horse at full speed is one of the most awful missiles known in warfare. A horse will on an average maintain its speed, even if it has received its death-blow, or the skull has been completely shattered—in the second case even the onward progress of the body is not instantly checked. "It is impossible," writes Captain Nolan, "for the infantry soldier physically to resist the power of a horse when at speed; that the horse will face both fire and bayonet is proved by the many examples given. The horse often feels the man's unwillingness to go on and turns, but then it is in obedience to the bridle hand." The Great Frederick won his principal battles—15 out of 22—by cavalry charges. It was a maxim of his day and of his army that infantry and artillery were powerless against the mad surging wave of the Prussian horse. His two chief officers were Riethen and Seidlitz. These two generals devoted all their thoughts to making the men good horsemen. The great point to obtain was that they should charge at full speed for 1000 yards without breaking their array. This point was gained, and with it the fate of battles. In many of the contests during the Seven Years' War, the Prussian cavalry literally swept whole armies out of the field like chaff before the wind. The arm of these horsemen was the sword—the secret of their victories, good horsemanship.

Not the least interesting portion of Captain Nolan's work is a somewhat lengthy translation from Berenhorst's well-known work, "Betrachtungen über Kriegskunst." By this author, the point is mathematically considered, so to speak, and it appears to be demonstrated, that if the cavalry line will hold on its way after it has been once properly arranged, some score or two of saddles may be emptied, but the horses must get in. Infantry has but time to deliver two volleys (this before the long range), and thus to knock over every sixth horse. Twelve seconds are allowed the foot soldier to re-load his piece. The cavalry soldier passes over 600 paces in 30 seconds; each 100 paces, five seconds. If the infantry fires when the cavalry is 300 paces distant and 12 seconds later again, they have three seconds left to bring the bayonet to the charge. These are nice calculations, and from them we turn to another portion of the subject. In the disputed question between "Heavies" and "Lights," Captain Nolan is entirely in favour of the latter. "If a heavy-armed horseman gallops and exerts himself only for a few minutes, the horse is beaten by the weight, the rider is exhausted by supporting himself and his armour in the saddle; his sword-arm hangs helplessly by his side; he can hardly raise his heavy broadsword; such a man is at the mercy of any light horseman who may turn upon him." This is but a dismal picture of our tall friends, the Heavies, in action. As may be supposed from this description, defensive armour is treated with the most supreme contempt, not only as useless, but as positively injurious, from the fatigue it causes to the wearer. Captain Nolan, indeed, is completely of opinion that heavy cavalry should be maintained, but that the weight should be in the horse, not the rider. The places where a cavalry soldier has to dread wounds are on the back of his head, his arms, and his legs. As for his chest, that must be left to take care of itself; he has little to dread there from his actual antagonists, and a cannon ball or Minié rifle bullet would make light work of helmet or cuirass. Small men, lightly but efficiently armed, on horses more or less powerful, as the cavalry is to be heavy or light, constitute the personnel of Captain Nolan's system. He tells us the Hungarian Hussars are about the best light troops in Europe, and they are all small men. In a word, the great maxim would appear to be speed, not weight. If this maxim held good even during the last war, what must be the case now, when fire begins to be operative at so much more distant a point? From the question of men and horses we pass on to weapons, accoutrements, &c.

As might have been expected, a *guerre à l'outrance* is waged against all frippery in the shape of sabre-tushes, shabraques, plumes, hussar-jackets, and the accoutrements foolery of cavalry regiments. The black muff and red jockey have been substituted for the warrior's helm with scant effect. A passage is quoted from the excellent work of the late Dr. William Fergusson, the Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, upon the abuse of the hideous and confining stock around the neck—the opprobrium of our military cloisters. It impedes the natural flow of the blood, generates congestion of the brain, and a train of apoplectic and ophthalmic diseases, deteriorates the sight, and stupefies the senses. The Hungarian Hussars wear a loose black handkerchief round their necks. It would be well if our cavalry were to-morrow to follow their example, and throw all their stocks over their barracks-walls. "A heavy headpiece," says Dr. Fergusson, "is also a thing to be avoided; it is everywhere a hindrance and a disqualification to the wearer." With regard to arms, the lance is dismissed altogether by the writer of this book as unworthy of modern warfare. When the lancer pulls up, the power of his weapon is gone. As far as breaking infantry ranks is concerned, it is the impetus of the charge, not the weapon, which does it—the advancing horse, not the protruding lance-point. The rush breaks the square, the weapon comes into play afterwards. The pennisers serve as marks for artillery. They betray in single combat the real point of danger. If they frighten the adversary's horse, they cause it to shy, only to carry its master out of danger. Such are some of the counts of the bill of indictment drawn by Captain Nolan against this long-esteemed weapon. He recommends that it should be

instantly discarded from our service, and fortifies his recommendations by numerous instances of its ineffectuality. The weapons for a cavalry soldier are a "short-hand" rifle, and, above all, a sharp sword. Give him a sword, and in his naked hand place a sharp sword—not one which has been carried in a steel scabbard till it is as blunt as a poker—and you have a formidable warrior. With an extract from Captain Nolan's work upon the effect produced by sharp swords we will close this notice:—

"When I was in India an engagement between a party of the Nizam's irregular horse and a numerous body of insurgents took place, in which the horsemen, through greatly inferior numbers, defeated the Rohillas with great slaughter."

"My attention was drawn particularly to the fight of the doctor's report of the killed and wounded, most of whom had suffered by the sword, and in the column of remarks each entry as the following were numerous:—

"Arm cut off from the shoulder."

"Head severed."

"Both hands cut off (apparently at one blow) above the wrists in holding up the arms to protect the head."

"Leg cut off above the knee, &c."

"I was surrounded. When a man jumps to top off limbs thus wholesale? Or was this result to be attributed (as I was told) to the sharp edge of the native blade and the peculiar way of drawing it?"

"Nizam, to examine their wonderful blades, and learn the knack of lopping off men's limbs."

"Opportunity soon offered, for the Commander-in-Chief went to Hyderabad on a tour of inspection, on which he accompanied him. After passing the Kistna River a squadron of thirty horsemen joined the camp as part of the escort."

"And now fancy my astonishment! The sword-blades they had were chiefly old Dragon blades cut from the service. The men held them aloft after their own fashion—the hilt and handle, both of metal, small in the grip, rather flat, not round like ours, where the edge seldom falls true; they all had an edge like a razor from heel to point, were worn in wooden scabbards, and when they drew them out, the waist belt, from which a strap passed down the hilt to a button in front, to keep the sword steady and prevent it flying out of the scabbard."

"The sword-blades they drew except in action. 'Thinking the wooden scabbards might be objected to as not suitable for campaigning, I got a return from one of these gentlemen, and found the average of broken ones below that of the regulars who have steel ones. The blades were a kick Nizam's fall, the wood, being elastic, bends. They are not in the man's hand, when dismounted they do not get between his legs and trip him up; they make no noise—a soldier on horseback might move about without betraying his position to an enemy by the clanking of the rings against the scabbard. All that rattling noise in column, which announces the approach when miles off, and makes it so difficult to hear a word of command in the ranks, is thus got rid of, and the necessity of wrapping straw or hay round any scabbards, as now customary when engaged in any service in which an attempt is to be made to surprise an enemy."

"An old trooper of the Nizam told me the old broad English blades were in great favour with them when mounted and kept as above described; but, as we were there, they were good for nothing in their hands."

"I said, 'How do you strike with your swords to cut off men's limbs?'"

"Strike hard, Sir," said the old trooper.

"Use, of course; but how do you teach the men to use their swords in that particular way? (drawing it)"

"We never teach them any way, Sir; a sharp sword will cut in any one's hand."

"This is the unprofessional reader the subject of this book is full of interest, and the soldier by profession has, we should conceive, much to learn from its pages."

COUNCIL PAPERS.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

Camp, Durundur, August, 1864.

RECOMMENDING my examination from the crossing place on the south side of the Pine River in a north-easterly direction, I have been enabled to observe the following geological features:—

By sandstone conglomerate, containing much quartz and iron (similar to that observed at Cleveland) occupying a breadth of three miles, resting on the flanks of the range of hills, extending northwards to the south bank of the river. The hills are formed of a trap rock, of a greyish hue, and covered by an iron sand (which, if of economic value, could be collected in any quantity). East from the trap range, towards the south, the hills are sandstone, and are covered by a thin layer of iron sand.

West from this sandstone, from about a mile and a half, there are green altered schists, passing into hornblende schists, bearing north, and dip at an angle of five degrees. These schists extend to a north-eastern spur of D'Aguilar's Range, the tributary of the north and south Pine River. This range is composed of granite.

Crossing the North Pine River, and pursuing a northerly course, the schists pass for one mile and one-third in breadth, and give place to a large boss of trap rock; this trap rock—five miles in its greatest extent from east to west, and two miles in width—separates the waters of the North Pine River from those of the South Pine River. The schists extend north-westwardly, and are flanked on the north and south by granite spurs. Extending easterly from D'Aguilar's Range, beyond Burroughs Creek, the schists extend northward for one mile, and are interrupted by a spur of granite from the main range, which divides Burroughs Creek from the North Pine River. The schists extend north-westwardly, and are flanked on the north and south by granite spurs. Extending easterly from D'Aguilar's Range, beyond Burroughs Creek, the schists extend northward for one mile, and are interrupted by a spur of granite from the main range, which divides Burroughs Creek from the North Pine River. 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100

the full salary allowed by the Council, namely, £100 a year for this service, not £500. The COLONIAL TREASURER explained that this was not the case; that a Committee of the Council had recommended the separation of the two offices, and that the Superintendent of Police and Visiting Magistrate, when that took place the former should have £500 a-year, and the latter £100. This arrangement, however, the Government had been unable to carry out, and hence they did not feel justified in giving Mr. Serle the full salary of £500 a-year as Superintendent of Police until he was in a position to devote the whole of his time to the office, and therefore a proportion of this was regarded as a compensation for the duties which he was performing.

Dr. LANG and Mr. FLOOD opposed the motion, regarding that \$500 a-year was an ample salary, and therefore for \$150 a-year for visiting magistrates was wholly unnecessary. Mr. Flood concluded by moving that the sum be reduced to \$100.

Mr. COWPER supported the amendment, remarking that the Committee of the Council alluded to by the hon. Colonial Treasurer never contemplated that Mr. Mc'Leir should have \$600 a year, and he only mentioned that Mr. Mc'Leir should think of his own position, considering how handsomely he was otherwise rewarded for, having a free house to live in. He still believed that the recommendation of the Committee with regard to this was correct.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE estimated that no doubt Mr. McLerie's attendance as magistrate at Cockatoo might, to a certain extent, interfere with his ordinary duties as superintendent of the bench, but he was persuaded that the benefits which would accrue from his presence in that capacity in this circumstance, in enabling Mr. McLerie to acquire information relative to the detection and prevention of crime more than compensated for any deficiency in the discharge of his other duties.

Mr. A. DOUGLASS took a similar view, pointing out that the two offices of Superintendent and Police Commissioner were not identical, and that the duties of the visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo were inessential, as the knowledge afforded by the one was essential to the correct performance of the duties of the other.

Mr. A. OSBORN supported the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN showed that it was quite immaterial whether there were two different offices. Mr. LeRie was called upon to fill up a vacancy, and he was asked to answer the question, was what was the nature of the time, labour, and skill, which this officer devoted to the public service.

It was very clear that if Mr. LeRie were to be

days in visiting Cockatoe, he could not spend these two hours in discharging any other duty for the public, and therefore if he filled a dozen offices they would still have only to consider the actual amount of time and labour spent in the service of the public, and leaving the matter by this test, he thought \$500 a year was ample support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEN supported the original motion, and testified to the efficiency of the officers.

Mr. MARTIN was sorry to find that this motion was supported by some hon. members on mere personal grounds, a line of policy which but too frequently occurred in that House. It might be all very well for certain hon. members who were accustomed to sit on the Bench with Mr. Justice, for

ities, to come up to the House, to be in the office; but, if he sincerely hoped that the Government members and those hon. members who generally sided with them, would not be led away by any such petty considerations.

The amendment for the reduction of the sum by £100 was then put, and negatived by a majority of 16 to 12.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the sum be reduced by £99 on the item for visiting magistrates, and £1 on the Estimate for contingencies. He was induced to move this amendment on account of the thinness of the attendance on the representative benches.

In answer to a question by Mr. HOLROYDE, the COLONIAL SECRETARY explained that if this

Mr. COWER contended that the Government could not consistently add this £100-a-year to the salary of Mr. Le'rie, after the pledge they had given to the public, to the effect that Mr. Le'rie's salary, as Superintendent of Police, would not be increased to £600 until he could devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. Mr. Le'rie's salary to the extent of £500 had already been fixed, and if he received an additional sum, his salary would be clearly raised £600 a-year, despite the pledge of the Government.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY denied that any such pledge had been given.

After some further discussion the amendment was at and negatived by a majority of 15 to 14. Mr. COWPER said, that after the division which he just taken place he felt bound to resist this vote the utmost. He would therefore move that the m be reduced by £20 on the item of salary for the sitting magistrate, and £2 on the item of contin-

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY observed that the Government had no wish to push the item divided the hon. member (Mr. Cowper) would withdraw the charge of breach of faith which he had preferred against the Government with respect to the alleged edge touching the salary of Mr. M'Levie. The Government would not have pushed the matter thus

had no objection they considered their honour as state-
holders. The COMPTROLLER explained the matter, and stated
that he did not think it was ever in preferring any direct
charge such as the hon. member's proposed deposit had under-
stood. He merely said that the conduct of the
government in this matter appeared to involve a breach
of opinion.
The amendment was then withdrawn, on the under-
standing that if the salary of £108 for a visiting magis-
trate were voted, it would not be given to Mr. M'Leis-
ter long as he got £500 a year as Superintendent of
Prisons.
The original estimate was therefore passed.
The AUDITOR-GENERAL moved the following
resolutions for the maintenance of the penal establishments
in New South Wales:

perintendent	£150 0 0
Surgeon at 5s. per diem (from 3s. per diem)	91 5 0
Dr. at 2s. 6d. per diem	100 0 0
Remuneration of works at 3s. per diem	146 0 0
Dr. at 3s. 6d. per diem	100 7 6
Dr. at 2s. 6d. per diem	100 0 0
Dr. at 2s. 6d. per diem	34 15 0
ALLOWANCE.	
Allowance of 10s. per horse upon the Superintendent	45 12 6
CONTINGENCIES.	
Tools	2000 0 0
Light	10 0 0
General expenses	100 0 0
Total Penit. Establishment, Newcastle	£3316 14 6

Upon the motion of the AUDITOR-GENERAL, the sum of £150 was voted for the salary of the Colonial

gent-General.	
The following pension allowances were unanimously agreed to, namely :	
Edy Forbes, widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice	£300 0 0
Chief Justice Dowling, widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice	200 0 0
Mrs. Anne Kitchels, widow of the late Mr. Justice Kitchels	100 0 0
Mrs. Anne Ferrie, daughter of the late Captain Ferrie	100 0 0
Adamse Leitchhardt, member of the late Mr. Leitchhardt	100 0 0
	£700 0 0

THE AUDITOR GENERAL then said that the next item was the appropriation of £37,000, to provide

The temporary increases to the salaries of public officers according to the scale recommended by the select Committee on the 28th June, 1883, in bringing forward this item the hon. member explained that in consequence of reductions in some branches of the civil service, the Government proposed to reduce this vote by £1000; and he should, therefore, move that the sum of £30,000 be appropriated to provide for the temporary increases. The vote was agreed in without comment.

The items for Charitable Allowances were then discussed, and agreed to as follows: (omitted) £1000 0 0

on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Subscriptions	700	0	0
in support of the establishment of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on conditions of £1000 being raised by Voluntary Contributions	5517	0	0
in aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Subscriptions	1500	0	0
in aid of Hospitals at Parramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Yass, and Brisbane, at £200 each, on condition of sum to an equal amount being raised by Private Subscriptions	1600	0	0

precious metals are made which are not included in any return.

The following details of the fatal collision between the ships Trade Wind and Olympus are extracted from the official report:

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

1 A USTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT CO.

0, 100%.

[illegible]

10/10/1919

[illegible]